Bountiful Harvesting News Gradually Prags the Chicago Market Down.

Wheat Was Very Weak with Only Brief Reactions that Pailed to Prevent a Drop to 89 1-2. Closing at 90 7-8 Cents-Corn Weaker.

MONEY, STOCKS AND BONDS.

Increased Outflow of Gold Aids in Bearing the Entire List of Stocks. NEW YORK, June 27 .- Money on call was easy at 3 per cent.

Prime mercantile paper, 512@7 per cent. Sterling exchange quiet, but steady at \$4.8619 for sixty-day bills and \$4.8819 for demand.

The total sales of stocks to-day were 104,-092 shares, including the following: Atchison, 6,040; Chicago Gas, 7,380; Louisville & Nashville, 6,250; North Pacific preferred, 2,610; Richmond & West Point, 5,825. St. Paul, 20,610; Union Pacific, 3,410.

The stock market was quiet, but remained weak, many stocks closing materially lower than last evening, while the entire list is now materially lower than a week ago. There was nothing in news of the day to encourage either new buying or the covering of "shorts," and, while there was no particular pressure to sell long stocks, the "bears" were again active and aggressive, and by vigorous drives at specialties gave the entire market a weak tone and broke some shares very badly. The industrials were again the most vulnerable point in the market, and more stop orders were uncovered in Cordage, which was evidently left without any support whatever, and dropped from 96 to 8912. Sugar followed, but met with support and rallied slightly. but Chicago Gas, which was inclined to show some strength in the early trading. gave way toward the close. Several other weak spots were uncovered in the general list, however, and Northern Pacific preferred St. Paul, Louisville, Pacific Mail and some others scored material losses for the day on comparatively small transactions. The bank statement was awaited with anxiety and was late in publication, but while it showed a heavy increase in deposits and loans, the exports of gold more than wiped out the increase in reserve, and this was interpreted as a point in their favor by the "bears," and the selling for the "short" account was resum with vigor in the last few minutes of business, bringing down many stocks which had remained comparatively firm up to that time. Among these the Wheeling & Lake Erie, C., C., C. & St. Louis and Northern l'actic preserred were especially preminent. The market finally closed fairly active and weak at the lowest prices for the day and week. The final changes are all declines, and while the great majority are for fractional amounts, Cordage lost 512: Sugar, 13: Northern Pacific preterred, 13; Tennessee Coal and Chicago Gas, each, 15s; St. Paul and Pacific Mail each, 114; Wheeling & Lake Erie preferred 14, and Louisville & Nashville, 1 per cent. Railroad bonds were quiet and followed the share list closely in temper, remaining heavy to weak. The limited trading preing reached \$353,000.

vented any material change in the active bonds, but Baltimore & Ohio fives of 1885 lost, 2 per cent., remaining at 102. The trad Government bonds have been dull and stendy and State bonds were neglected Closing quotations were: Fort per et. reg. 1162 Lead Trust...... 17 Fort per et. coup. 1172 Louis. & Nash.... 701 Fort and les reg. 100 L. & N. Albany.... 194

L. & N. Albany 194 For and les coup. 100 Missouri Pacific ... 654 I'ne he fie of '95 ... 109 N. J. Central 1064 Northern Pacific... 224 Additions Express 146 Alten & T. H. N. Pacitic pref..... Alten & T. H. pref 125 Northwestern 10312 N'western pref 130 American Ex..... 112 thes & Ohio. Y. Central. O. A. Mississippi... C. & O. pref. 18ts. 46 O. & M. pref. C. & O. pref. 2ds. 86 8 Peoria, D. & E.... C. C. C. & St. L ... 585 Pullman Palace ... 175 Fel. Lack. & W. .135 | Rock Island lilinois Central ... 93 W., St. L. & P..... 12 19 W., St. L. & P. pref. 21 L. F. & W. pref ... 541g Wells-Fargo Ex 140

Lake Shore...... 109 | Western Union.... 7849 NEW YORK, June 27.-Bar silver, \$1.00% per The weekly bank statement shows the

 Reserve, increase.
 \$2,239,375

 Loans, increase.
 3,740,600

 Specie, increase.
 2,463,400

 Legal tenders, increase.
 1,578,800

 Deposits, increase.
 7,211,700

 Circulation, increase.
 36,200

The banks now hold \$18,411,600 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent. rule.

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TRADING AT CHICAGO.

The Stubborn "Bulis" Finally Reslize that Wheat Is Bound to Drop. CHICAGO, June 27 .- Wheat was very weak to day, and, though there were some small reactions, they were of brief duration and were generally followed by recessions to lower figures than before. The published accounts of destructive storms in the West led to a little show of steadiness at the start, but the Signal Service reported fair weather throughout the winterwheat be t and numerous private dispatches confirmed this intelligence, reporting tipe harvest weather and the resumption of operations in that line. Cables both public and private quoted the foreign markets dull and lower, with a discouraging ontlook. It was said that there was no demand abroad and that offers and solicitations brought no bids. The weather in France was reported hot and forcing. The fact was recognized that new wheat would soon appear on the market in large quantities. Corn was weak and declining, and brokers were loaded with selling orders from outside points. The result was free liquidation of July contracts. Holders

who had been hanging on in hopes of a surn for the better lost courage and decided to drop their burdens. "Short" settlers were made bolder than ever, and while the offerings were thus increased the demand was less than usual, and an intensely weak market was the natural result. To add to the demoralization, Pardridge sold "short" a heavy line of December wheat, estimated at 1,000,000 bushels, but he covered a large part of it on the break, his purchases assisting the subsequent rallies. July opened at 914 0915sc, broke without any considerable reaction to 8912c, reacted to

905sc, broke again to 897sc, rallied and

closed at 907gc. Corn was active, but decidedly weak, the fine growing weather, the unexpectedly heavy receipts and the demoralization which prevailed in the other grain pits exercised a most depressing influence. The courage of the hitherto most stalwart "bull" became exhausted, and there was an indiscriminate slaughter of "long" property. When it was offered no one seemed to want it, and there was an immediate decline. July started at 521ge, sold at 5234c, but it was only a few minutes before it was selling at 5178c. Then "shorts" began to buy in to secure profits, and there was a reaction to 523se. Later the selling craze again broke out, induced partly by the estimate for Monday, and July fell off to 5112c, reacted some and closed at 5134c. Oats shared in the general weakness in

other grain. July started at 3312@3334c. but everybody seemed to have some for sale, and there was a steady drop to 3214c. It fluctuated some and closed at 327sc. Provisions were quiet. The opening was firm at slight advances over yesterday's close; there was a further small appreciation, then a reaction with grains and the close was at medium tigures and without change compared with yesterday. The leading futures ranged as follows:

Options.	Op'ning	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat-June.	94	94	92	93
July	9114	9159	8912	9078
Aug	8714	8719	8614	
corn-June	The state of the s	5512	5419	
July			5112	513
Aug	5034		4934	4978
Oats-July	3312	3334	3214	3278
Aug	2834	2914	2812	29
Sept	2814	2858	28	2819
Pork-July	\$9.8719		\$9.7210	\$9.8219
Sept	10.15	10.174	10.0212	
	6.0712	6.0719	6.021	6.05
Lard-July	W 4501 To	6,35	6,2712	6.30
Sept	5.7212	5.75	5.10	5.7249

Sept.... 6.00 6.021g 5.95 6.00 Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull and nominally unchanged. No. 2 spring wheat, 88@94c; No. 3 spring wheat,

CONDITION OF THE MARKETS 5434c; No. 2 cata, 33c; No. 2 white cats, 35 @ 39c; No. 3 white cate, 34@37c; No. 2 rye, 75@76c; No. 2 barley nominal; No. 8, nominal; No. 4 nominal; No. 1 flaxseed, \$1.06; prime timothy-seed, \$1.25@1.26; mess pork, per brl, \$9.80; lard, per pound, 6@6.0212c; short-rib sides(loose), 5.76@5.75c; dry-salted shoulders (boxed), 5,05@5.15c; short-clear sides (boxed), 6.20@6,30c; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gal, \$1.16; sugars un-

On the Produce Exchange, to-day, the butter market was firm; extra creamery, 7@1712c, extra firsts, 16@1612c; firsts, 14@ loc; extra dairy, 15@16c. Eggs, 1412@15c. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 29,000 bu; corn, 333,000 bu; oats, 129,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 196,000 bu; corn, 170,000 bu; oats, 249,000 bu.

AT NEW YORK. Ruling Prices in Produce at the Scaboard's

Commercial Metropolia. NEW YORK, June 27 .- Flour-Receipte, 11,613 packages; exports, 82,571 brls, 8,657 sacks. The market was dull, heavy and unsettled. Sales, 18,450 bris. Corn-meal dull; yellow Western, \$3.25@3.85.

Wheat-Receipts, 143,400 bu; exports, 170,-592 bu; sales, 6,336,000 bu futures, 254,000 bu spot. The spot market was lower, but fairly active, chiefly export. No. 2 red, \$1.0334@1.04 in store and in elevator, \$1.05 @1.06 afloat, \$1.0412@1.0612 f. o. b.; ungraded red, \$1.01@1.0714; No. 1 Northern, to arrive, \$1.06@1.0612; No. 1 hard, \$1.10@ 1.1614; No. 2 Chicago, \$1.02@1.0234. Options broke 1@2c on liquidating, lower cables and good crop weather; advanced 3800 580 on a little covering and export business, but closed weak 34c below yesterday; No. 2 red. June. \$1.04@1.0434. closing at \$1.04; July, \$1.005/16@1.0218, closing at \$1.01; August, 9634c, closing at 9612c; September, 9518@964c, closing at 9512c; October, 9578 @9615/16c, closing at 9618c; November closing at 9658c; December, 97@98c, closing at 9714c; January, 9818@987s, closing at 981sc; February closing at 9834c; May, \$1.0112

@1.021s, closing at \$1.0112. Rye steady and quiet; Western, September and October delivery, 71@72c. Barley malt dull; Canada, country-made, \$1@1.05. Corn-Receipts, 166,100 bu; exports, 146,-968 bu: sales, 1,272,000 bu futures, 239,000 bu pot. The spot market was lower and acttor, 651,066c affost: ungraded mixed, 63 Wife. Options declined 34c with wheat, advanced 4c, and closed heavy at 120 34c under yesterday on large receipts West. June, 64 120 1434c, closing at 64 34c; July, 60 12 @61140, closing at 60340; August, 58@5834c, closing at 5814c; September, 5634@5714c.closing at 567sc; October, 56c, closing at 56c; De-

Oats—Receipts, 111,300 bu; exports, 1,578 bu; sales, 340,000 bu futures, 82,000 bu spot. The spot market was dull and lower. Options were fairly active and weaker; July, 37@3734c, closing at 3714c; August, 3312@ 3414c, closing at 337sc; September, 3214@ 327sc, closing at 325sc; spot No. 2 white, 40c; mixed Western, 34@40c; white Western, 40@50c: No. 2 Chicago, 38c

Hay firm. Hops quiet and about steady; State, common to choice, 25@30c; Pacific Coffee-Options opened steady at 5@10 points decline, and closed steady from unchanged to 15 points down. Sales, 10,500 bags, including the following: June, 17c; July. 16,50@16.55"; August. 15,70@15,75e; September, 15,15@15,20e; October, 14,50e; November, 13.90@13.95c; December, 13.70c; pot Rio firm and quiet; fair cargoes, 1812c; No. 7, 1712c. Sugar-Raw firm and quiet; lair refining, 3c bid: centrifugals, 96 test, 38@3 7/16c; refined firm and active. Moasses-Foreign quiet; 50 test, in hogsheads, 1134@12c; New Orleans quiet and steady; common to fancy, 25@35c. Rice dull and

Japan, 512@534c. Cotton-seed oil quiet; crude, off grade, 25 @29c; yellow, off grade, 33@36c. Tallow quiet and steady; city (\$2 for packages), 4 11/16c. Rosin dull and weak; strained, common to good, \$1.40@1.45. Eggs quiet and steady. Western, 174@ 1712c; receipts, 5,597 packages. Hides dull and firm; wet-salted New Or-leans, selected, 45 to 75 lbs, 6@8c; Texas, se-

steady; domestic, fair to extra, 514@6140;

ected, 50 to 60 lbs. 6@8c. Pork quiet and steady; old mess, \$10@11; new mess, \$11.50@12.25; extra prime, \$10.50@ 11. Cut meats quiet but firm; pickled belies, 534c; pickled shoulders, 5c; pickled hams, 1014@1034c. Middles steady and dull; short clear, 6.15c. Lard opened weak and closed stronger; Western steam, 6.25c bid. Options-Sales, 6,500 tierces; July, 6.21@ 6.25c, closing at 6.27c; August, 6.40c; September, 6.48@6.52c, closing at 6.58c; Octo-

Butter quiet; State dairy, 14@18c; State creamery, 16@1812c; Western dairy, 12@ 15c; Western creamery, 14@18c; Western factory, 12@14c; Elgin, 18c. Cheese quiet and steady; part skims, 4@634c.

BALTIMORE. June 27 .- Wheat weak; No. 2 red spot, \$1.0212c; August, 9618@9638c; September, 9512@9534c; October, 96c; receipts, 612 bn; stock, 134,205 bn; sales, 100, 000 bu. Corn dull and easy; mixed spot, 6134c; July, 61c; September No. 2 white, 7212c; receipts, 4,000 bu; stock, 286,362 bu. Oats steady: No. 2 white Western, 44@45c; No. 2 mixed Western, 42@43c; receipts, 5,000 bn; stock, 81,040 bn. Rye dull; No. 2, 95c; receipts, 167 bn; stock, 5,417 bu. Hay steady: good to choice timothy, \$11@11.50 Provisions unchanged. Butter unchanged Coffee firm; Rio cargoes, fair, 1834c; No. 7,

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle Steady and Unchanged-Hogs Quiet-

Sheep Scarce and Wanted. INDIANAPOLIS, June 27.—CATTLE.—Receipts, 100; shipments, 300. There was but few fresh arrivals; market steady at yesterday's prices; everything sold at the close. Export grades..... \$5.25@5.75 Good to choice shippers...... 4.70 @ 5.15
Fair to medium shippers...... 4.00 @ 4.40 Stockers, common to good..... 3.75@4.15 Good to choice heifers..... 3.15@3.50 Fair to medium heifers..... 2.25 @ 3.00 Light, thin heifers.....

Good to choice cows 3.20@3.60 Fair to medium cows..... 2.50@3.00

 Common old cows
 1.25 \$\pi 2.25\$

 Veals, common to choice
 2.50 \$\pi 4.50\$

 Bulls, common to choice
 2.25 \$\pi 3.50\$

 Milkers, common to choice
 15.00 \$\pi 35.00\$

 Hogs.-Receipts, 2,000; shipments, 1,200. Quality fair; market opened steady; packers and shippers buying: closed quiet. Heavy packing and shipping \$4.60 04.70 Mixed 4.50@4.65 Light 4.40@4.60

Heavy roughs..... 4.00 & 4.40 Pigs..... 4.00@4.40 SHEEP AND LAMBS .- Receipts, 250; shipments, 250. But little doing for the want of stock; market steady. Good to choice grades \$4.25 @ 4.75

CHICAGO, June 27 .- The Evening Journal reports: Cattle-Receipts, 4,500; suibments, 2,000. The market was steady; extra natives, \$5.90@6; others, \$4.40@5.75; Texans, \$2@4; stockers, \$2.50@3.10; cows,

Hogs-Receipts, 10,000; shipments, 5,000, The market was active and higher; rough and common, \$4.25@4.40; mixed and packers, \$4.50@4.65; prime heavy and butchers' weights, \$4.70@4.75; light, \$4.50@4.75. Sheep-Receipts, 500; shipments, 300. The market was steady. Natives, \$4.40@ 5.50; Texans, \$3.10@4.75; Westerns, \$4.15@5;

lambs, 80 @ 7.

BUFFALO, June 27 .- Cattle-Receipts 146 car-loads through and 15 car-loads for sale. The market opened dull for common. but with fair prospects for good cattle. Only a few lots sold, mostly common. Hogs-Receipts, 87 car-loads through and 5 car-loads for sale. The market opened

firm and higher. Mediums, \$4.90@4.95; Digs. \$4,60@4.75. Sheep and Lambs-Receipts, 30 car-loads through and 2 car-loads for sale. Market duil. Good sheep, \$4.65@5.10; common to rair, \$8.75@4.50; yearlings, \$4.75@5.25;

EAST LIBERTY, June 27 .- Cattle-Receipts, 40%; shipments, 380. Nothing doing; all through consignments. No cattle shipped to New York to-day. Hogs-Receipts. 2,300; shipments, 2,600. The market was firm. Philadelphias, \$4.80 @4.90; best Yorkers and mixed, \$4.65@4.75;

common to fair Yorkers, \$4.50@4.60; pigs, \$4@4.25. Eight car-loads of hogs were shipped to New York to-day. Sheep - Receipts, 1,700; shipments, 900. The market was steady at unchanged

ST. LOUIS, June 27 .- Cattle-Receipts. 2,500; shipments, 1,900. Market steady. Good to fancy native steers, \$506; fair to

Market steady. Fair to choice heavy, \$4.40 @4.55; mixed grades, \$4.10@4.50; light, fair to best, \$4.30@4.45. Sheep-Receipts, 3,000; shipments, 400,

Market strong. Fair to fancy, \$3. @4.75. CINCINNATI, June 27 .- Cattle steady. Common, \$1,50@3; fair to choice butcher grades, \$3.25@4.85; prime to choice shippers, \$4.50@5.50. Receipts, 700; shipments,

Hogs firm. Common and light, \$3.50@ 1.65; packing and butchers', \$4.55@4.75. Receipts, 1,180; shipments, 700, Sheep steady. Common to choice, \$2,75@ 4.50; extra fat wethers and yearlings, \$4.75 25. Receipts, 9,300; shipments, 6,700. Lambs in fair demand. Common to choice, \$4@7 KANSAS CITY, June 27.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,740; shipments, 980. Natives steady; Texaus active and higher. Steers, \$3.50@5,80; cows, \$1.75@3; stockers and feed-

Hogs-Receipts, 4,170; shipments, 1,290. The market opened strong and closed weak, Bulk, \$4.35@4.45; all grades, \$4@4.50. Sheep-Receipts, 50, The market was steady.

INDIANAPOLIS MARKETS.

Week in Which Trade Rather Exceeded Expectations. INDIANAPOLIS, June 27, - Without question, trade in the week closing to-day exceeded in volume the expectations of the wholesale men. Usually the latter part of June trade drops down to a summer volume, and drifts along in that channel for six weeks, but conditions are now such that a good business through the heated term, as compared with former years, will not be a surprise. Dry goods in several lines carry an easy tone, and to sell good bills shading of prices is quite common. Sugars have evidently reached the lowest notch, and from this on the prices which the advances of the last week have effected will be maintained. The large fruit crop insures an active demand for sugars

for weeks to come. Coffees and other staple groceries rule firm in tone and are moving well for mid-summer. Poultry is firm, and further advance in prices indicated; the demand from Eastern pleasure resorts is seldom so active as now. Our packing-houses find it almost impossible to fill orders. Receipts of eggs are light; prices firm. Butter is quite plenty, but good stock sells readily. New Irish potatoes are \$1.50 lower than a week ago, and a drop of another dollar per barrel next week is looked for. Green apples are plenty and selling at low prices for so early in the seaon. In fact, everything in the fruit and vegetable line is lower in price than a week ago. The provision market is moderately active. Prices easy on most descriptions of hog products. The flour market is in better shape than ten days ago, but still there is large room for improvement. Other markets present no new features.

The slightly improved tone of the local grain market noticeable on Friday continued over to-day. No. 2 red wheat advancing to 971gc, and some of the grades of corn were a shade higher, and the market. although but little doing, showed a steadier tone generally, track bids ruling as fol-

Wheat—No. 2 red, 9712c; No. 3 red, 90@93c; rejected, 75@85c; unmerchantable, 60@70c; Corn - No. 1 white, 62c: No. 2 white, 6014c; white mixed, 5612c; No. 8 white, 60c for one color; No. 2 yellow, 57c; No. 8 yellow, 561ge; No. 2 mixed, 54c; No. 3 mixed, 58c; sound ear, 52@54c, latter for yellow. Oats-No. 2 white, 43c; No. 3 white, Oc; No. 2 mixed, 3812c; rejected, 35c. Bran—Local dealers are bidding \$13.50.

Hay—Timothy, choice, \$13.75; No. 1, \$13.50; No. 2, \$9.50; No. 1 prairie, \$7.50; No. 2 prairie, \$6.50; mixed bay, \$7. PRODUCE. Batter-Creamery, choice, 20@22c; choice country, 10e; common, 6@8c. Poultry-Heus, 812c # 15; young chickens. 13c P fb: turkeys, fat, choice hens, 8c th; ducks, 6c \$ th; geese, \$3@4.20

Eggs-Shippers paying 12c; selling from Feathers-Prime geese, 35c P h; mixed duck, 200 15 Beeswax-Dark, 18c; yellow, 20c. Sheepskins-40c@\$1. Horse Hides-\$2.

Grease-White, 334c; yellow, Sc; brown, l'allow-No. 1, 4c; No. 2, 312c. Wool-Tub-washed and picked, 35c; un-

washed medium and common grades, if in good order, 22@24c; burry and cotted, 16@ Sc: fleeced-washed, if light and in good order, 28@30c; burry and unmerchantable, according to their value. Hides-No. 1 G. S. hides, 512c; No. 2 G. S. hides, 412c; No. 1 green, 812c; No. 2 green,

Indianapolis Jobbing Trade. [The quotations given below are the selling prices of wholesale dealers.]

CANNED GOODS. Peaches—Standard 8-pound, \$2.75@3.00; 3-pound seconds, \$2.65@2,75, Miscellaneous -Blackberries, 2-pound, \$1.10@1.20; raspberries, 2-pound, \$1.20@1.30; pineapple, standard, 2-pound, \$1.40@2.50; seconds, 2-pound, 11.20@1.25; cove oysters, 1-pound, full weight, \$1.15@1.20; light, 80@85c; 2-pound, full, \$2.15 @2.25; light, \$1.20; string beans, 85@95c; Lima beans, \$1.20@1.30; peas, marrowfat, \$1.20@1.40; small, \$1.50@1.75; lobsters, \$1.85 @2: red cherries, 95c@\$1.10; strawberries, \$1.20@1.30; salmon (lbs), \$1.90@2.50.

COAL AND COKE. Anthracite coal, stove size, \$7 \$ ton; egg and grate size, \$6.75; Pittsburg and Raymond City, \$4.50 P per ton; Jackson, \$4; block, \$3.50; Island City, \$3.25; Blossburg and Indiana Cannel, \$5. All nut coals 50 cents below above quotations. Coke-Connellsville, \$3.75 # load; crushed, \$3 # load; ump, \$2.75 P load.

DRY GOODS. Bleached Sheetings-Blackstone AA, 734c: Ballou & Son, 712c; Chestnut Hill, 512c; Cabot 4-4. 7c; Chapman X, 6c; Dwight Star. e; Fruit of the Loom, 812c; Lonsdale, 812c; Linwood, 712c; Masonville, 812c; New York Mills, 1034c; Our Own, 534c; Pepperell 9-4, 20c; Pepperell 10-4, 22c; Hills, 734c; Hope, 712c; Knight's Cambric, Se; Lonsdale Cambric. 1012c; Whitinsville, 88-inch, 612c; Wamsut-

Grain Bags-American, \$16.50; Atlantic, 18; Franklinville, \$18.50; Lewiston, \$17.50; Cumberland, \$17; Grocers, \$18.50; Harmony, 817: Ontario. \$16: Stark A. \$19.50. Brown Sheetings—Atlantic A, 714c; Boott C, 512c; Agawam F, 512c; Bedford R, 5c; Augusta, 512c; Boott AL, 7c; Continental C, 6½c; Dwight Star, 8c; Echo Lake, 6½c; Graniteville EE, 6½c; Lawrence LL, 5½c; Pepperell E, 7c; Pepperell R, 6¼c; Pepperell 9-4, 18c; Pepperell 10-4, 20c; Utica 9-4, 12½c; Utica 10-4, 26½c; Utica C, 4½c.

Prints-American fancy, 512c; Alien's fancy, 434c; Allen's dark, 5c; Allen's pink, 434c; Arnold's, 5½c: Berlin solid colors, 5½c: Co-checo, 4¾c: Dunnell's, 4¾c: Eddystone, 5½c; Hartel, 4¾c: Harmony, 4½c: Hamil-ton, 5½c: Greenwich, 5c; Knickerbocker, 5½c; Mallory pink, 6½c. Prices on dress styles irregular; depends on pattern. Ginghams-Amoskeag, 634c; Bates, 612c; Gloucester, 614c; Glasgow, 6c; Lancaster, 634c; Ranelman's, 712c; Renfrew Madras, 812c; Cumberland, 6c; White, 612c; Bookfold,

Prime Cambries-Manville, 6c; S. Son, 6c; Masonville, 6c; Garner, 6c. Tickings-Amoskeag ACA, 1212c; Conestoga BF. 14½c; Conestoga extra, 13½c; Conestoga Gold Medal, 13½c; Conestoga X, 9c; Pearl River, 12c; Falls OBO, 32-inch, 12½c; Methuen AA, 12½c; Oakland A, 6½c, Swift River, 6½c; York, 32-inch, 12½c; York; 30-inch, 1012c.

Alcohol, \$2.31@2.45; assafætida, 15@20c; alum, 4@5c; camphor, 50@55c; cochineal, 50@55e; chloroform, 60@65e; copperas, bris, 85c@\$1; cream tartar, pure, 30@35c; indigo, 80@81c; licorice, Calab., genuine, 30@45c; magnesia, carb., 2-oz, 25@85c; morphine, P. & W., P oz, \$2,55; madder, 12@14c; oil, castor. P gal, \$1.20@1.25; oil, bergamot, P fb. \$3.75@4 opium, \$3.25; quinine, P. & W., P oz, 33@38c; balsam copaiba, 70@75c; soap, Castile, Fr., 12@16c; soda, bicarb., 412@6c; salts, Epsom, 4@5c; sulphur, flour, 4@6c; saltpeter, 8@20c; turpentine, 46@48c; glycerine. 22@26c; iodide potass., \$2.85@3; bromide potass., 40@42c; enlorate potash, 25c; borax, 13@15c; cinchonidia, 12@15c; carbolie acid, 35@40c. Oils-Linseed oil, raw, 55@58c & gal; coal oil, legal test, 914@14c; bank, 40c; best straits, 50c; Labrador, 60c; West Virginia lubricating, 20@30c; miners', 65c. Lard oils,

No. 1, 50@55e; do., extra, 65@70c. White Lead—Pure, 734c. FOREIGN FRUITS

good native steers, \$3.90@5; Texans and In-dians, \$2.25@3.60. Oranges—Floridas, \$8.25@3.50 P box; Cali-fornia oranges, \$2.75@3 P box. Figs, 13 Hogs—Receipts, 1,000; shipments, 900. @14c. Prunes—Turkisn, 712@8c. Pineapples -\$1.50@2 per dozen.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Cherries—\$4 \$P stand.
Old Potatoes—\$1.30@1.40 \$P bushel.
Green Beans—\$1.50 per box.
Raspberries—Black, \$1.75@2 \$P case, twentyty-four quarts; red, \$1.50 \$P case, twentyfour pints. New Potatoes-\$1@4.50 49 barrel. Cucumbers-40c P dozen. Cabbage-Louisville cabbage, \$1.50

barrel; St. Louis, \$1.25 P barrel.
Onions — Bermudas, \$2@2.25 P bushel;
new. \$1.5 @4.50 P barrel. Apples-New, 25@40e P box: \$2.50@8 barrel. Tomatoes—750 ₱ one-third bushel box. Peaches—750 ₱ peck box. HIDES AND LEATHER. Hides-No. 1 G. S. hides, 5c; No. 2 G. S ides, 4c; No. 1 green, 312c; No. 2 green Leather-Oak sole, 28@34c; hemlock sole

24@30c; harness, 26@33c; skirting, 32@34c

black bridle, P doz., \$60@65; fair bridle, \$60@78 \$\psi\$ doz.; city kip, 65@85c; French kip, 85c@\$1.10; city calf-akins, 70@90c; French calf-skins, \$1@1.80 GROCERIES. Coffees-Good, 2112@2212c; prime, 2212@ 231₂c; strictly prime to choice, 231₂@24c; fancy green and yellow, 25@27c; old government Java, 35@36c; ordinary Java, 301₄ @311₄c; imitation Java, 283₄@29c. Roasted coffees, 1 fb packages, 243₄c; Banner, 243₄c; Lion, 243₄c; Gates's Blended Java, 243₄c;

Arbuckle's, 2434c.

Sugars—Hard, 518@538c; confectioners' A.

412@458c; off A. 412@458c; coffee A. 438@412c;

white extra C. 414@438c; extra C. 418@414c;

good yellows, 375@10; fair yellows, 834@

378:: common yellows, 334@378c.

Molasses and Syrups-New Orleans molases, fair to prime, 85@45c; choice, 45@55c. Syrups, 3 @42c. Beans-Choice hand-picked navy. \$2.55@ 2.65 \$2 bu; medium hand-picked, \$2.60@

Wrapping-Paper - Light-weight straw. 234@3c \$\psi\$ light-weight rag, 234@3c \$\psi\$ light-rag, lig Spices-Pepper, 16@18c; allspice, 12@15c; loves, 26@30c; cassia, 10@12c; nutmegs, 80@850 49 it.

Rice-Louisiana, 6@7120. Salt-In car lots, 95c; small lots, \$1@1.05. Flour Sacks-No. 1 drab, 4 brl, \$33 49 1,000; 12 brl, \$17; lighter weights, \$1 49 1,000 Shot—\$1.50@1.55 \$\text{P}\$ bag for drop.

Lead—7@714c for pressed bars.

Woodenware—No. 1 tubs, \$7@7.25; No. 2

tubs, \$6@6.25; No. 3 tubs, \$5@5.25; 8-hoop pails, \$1.70@1.75; 2-hoop pails, \$1.40@1.45; double washboards, \$2.25@2.75; common washboards, \$1.50@1.85; clothes-pines, 50@ 85c # box. Wooden Dishes-Per 100, 1 fb, 20c; 2 fbs 25c; 3 fbs, 30c; 5 fbs, 40c. Twine-Hemp, 12@18c # 15; wool, 8@10c; flax, 20@30c; paper, 18c; jute, 12@15c; cot-

ton, 16@25c. NAILS AND HORSESHOES Steel cut nails, \$1.90; wire nails, \$2.40, rates; horseshoes, \$1.25; mule-shoes, keg, \$5.25; horse nails, e4@5.

OIL CAKE. Oil cake, \$23 \$\text{ ton; oil meal, \$23.}

IRON AND STEEL Bar iron (rates), 1.90@2c; horseshoe bar Se; nail rod, 6e; plow-slabs, Se; American cast steel, 9c; tire steel, 3c; spring steel, 5c

Jobbing Prices-Smoked meats-Sugaroured hams, 20 lbs average, 9120; 18 lbs average, 934c; 15 the average, 1014c; 1219 the average, 103c; 10 fbs average, 11c; boneless ham, 8e; California hams, 10 hs average, 74e; 13 hs average, 7e; Breakfast bacon, clear, English cured, very light pieces, 9c; choice sugar-cured, 84c; English-cured shoulders, 11 he average, 712c; 16 hs average, 634c; sugar-cured, 11 hs average, 6 c; 15 the average, 6 c. Bacou—Clear sides, 20 to 25 the average, 7 c. clear bellies, 11 the average, 8c; range of 15 to 30 the average, without selection, 712c; clear backs, 8 hs average, 712c; 20 hs average, 714c; flitches, 6 hs average, 612c. Dry-sait and pickled meate-Clear sides, clear beilies, clear backs, 120 less than smoked; chort fat backs, 7 lbs average, 6c; bean pork, clear, per bbl 200 fbs, \$13.50; ham and rump pork, per bbl 200 fbs, \$10.50. Also half barreis, 100 fbs, at half the price of the barrel, adding 50e to cover additional cost of package. Lard-Pure kettlerendered, in tierces, 8c; "Indiana," in

Clover-Extra choice recleaned, 60 % bu 4.35@4.65; choice, \$4.10@4.35; prime, \$3.95@ 4.15; English, choice, \$4.50@5; Alsike, as to quality, \$8.50@10; Alfalfa, \$6.50@7; white Dutch, as to quality, \$8@9. Timothy, fancy, 45 fb bu, \$1.60@1.70; choice, \$1.55@, 1.60; strictly prime, \$1.50@1.55. Blue-grass, fancy Kentucky, 14 lb bu, \$3@3.25; English choice, 24 th bu, \$1.85@1.95. Orchard Grass, choice, 14 th bu, \$1.85@2. Italian Rye grass, choice, 18 fb bu, \$1.50@1.75. Red Top, choice, 14 fb bu, 65@70c. Millet, true German, \$1.15@1.35; common, 90c@\$1. Hungarian, choice. 95c@\$1.10. Buckwheat, silverhull, \$1.20@1.40,

TINNERS' SUPPLIES. Best brand charcoal tin, IC, 10x14, 14x20 12x12, \$7.50; IX, 10x14, 14x20, and 12x12, \$8.75 @ 9; IC, 14x20, roofing tin, \$5.75@6; IC, 20x 28, \$11.50@12.50; block tin, in pigs, 26c in bars, 28c. Iron-27 B iron, 312c; C iron, 5c; galvanized, 50 and 10 to 60 per cent. discount. Sheet zinc, 712c. Copper bottoms, 80c. Planished copper, 36c. Solder, 17@18c.

A RIVAL TO THE YOSEMITE. The Great King's River Canyon-Lofty Peaks.

Bold Cliffs and Giant Trees. San Francisco Letter in New York Tribune. John Muir, the naturalist, and Charles D. Robinson, the artist, have just returned from a trip through the great King's river canyon, above the Yosemite valley. The hardships of the trip broke down Muir's strength, and he has been confined to his bed since his return. Robinson has made several fine sketches of the scenery in the canyon, which he declares is much more impressive than that of the valley. Except in the matter of waterfalls, he asserts, the Yosemite is not "in it" when compared with the great King's river canyon. He added: "You can set the Yosemite and Hetchy Hetchy valleys together in the King's river canyon, and there will be plenty of room to move them up and down that canon lengthwise. The canyon increases in importance and magnitude as you go up the valley, but the broadest spaces are found near its mouth. The narrowest part, where glaciers have worked most actively, is at its upper enc, and there its walls are the

oftiest. One of Robinson's sketches shows Mount Hutchings, a bold peak rising 5,000 feet above the floor of the valley, through which flows a picturesque stream known as the South Fork of King's river. The only waterfall of any magnitude is Roaring River Falls, fifty feet wide by one hundred feet high. The water falls over a precipice. making a beautiful fan of foam and spreading out into Roaring river. The wall back of it stands 2,000 feet above the level of the river, and on the left side rises a peak, on the top of which snow falls while it rains on the river below. The Muir Dome, about half way up the valley, is an imposing mountain, and resembles the north dome of the Yosemite. It stands nearly five thousand feet above the level of the valley, and is really an elevated ridge, the front face of which bears a strong resemblance to El Capitan, in the Yossemite valley. Another sketch portrays a wall of blue granite, roughly furrowed by the storms of centuries. Muir named it "Seven Gables," on account of its remarkable resemblance to the gables of an immense building. At the foot of this mountain is a beautiful emerald meadow, the sides of which are studded with giant sequoiss. The highest summit crossed by Robinson and Muir stands 8,500 feet above sea level.

In the canyon are tive groups of sequoias, one of the trees, named "General Grant," measuring thirty-nine feet in diameter at the base. The trunk has been turned from a circular form into an ellipse, and its original diameter must have been more than forty feet. The valley is one hundred miles east of Fresno, and is uninhabited save by a few dwellers in caoins. As soon as it is opened to travel it will be a greater curios-

Causus Belli.

ity than the Yosemite.

Washington Post. "Lucindy Jones done said voh Sam Fullers mus' be er brave man ter jine de cavalry," said one colored girl to another, as they were promenading the street. "'Deed he is."

"Dat's what 'Cindy said; er man as clumsy as Sam is ud hafter be brave not ter be erfraid ob stumblin' an' spikin' hissef wid his own saber." Bananas, \$1.25@2.25 bunch. Lemons— The case when list observed was in a Messina, choice, \$4.50 box; fancy, \$5.25. very fair way to reach the police cour. The case when list observed was in a

THE OLD ROME AND THE NEW. It Can Never Again Be the Home of Art and the City Is Not Comfortable. W.J. Stillman, in the July Atlantic.

of art again than it can be the seat of universal empire or the patrimony of St. Peter. What has come is not so clear. The Romans of to-day have none of the distinctive virtues of either preceding epoch, except military courage, which the Italians have never lacked, though they have not always been fortunate in the employment of it. Taste was never a characteristic of Rome at any age, but in the great days the Ro-mans built well. This cannot be said now, and all that is most modern is most execra-ble; all that is oldest is most exe-crated and profaned. The new barbarians who, in the present dispensation, swoop down from cisalpine Gaul, reared in the civic ideals of Genoa and Turin, have no sympathy with the monumental records of Rome, and no conception of anything to replace them. The Rome of 1870 was dirty. but dignified; inconvenient for people with modern tastes, but most comfortable for those who had adapted themselves to its mediaval ways. The Rome of 1890 is com-fortable for nobody; the acres of new pal-aces that were to be are mainly huge, ugly tenement-houses, stuccoed filmsies, abhor-rent without and inhospitable within,—a tasteless waste, where the highest virtue is fragility and the noblest destiny, demolition. Of the delightful gardens which used to exist within the circuit of the wall of Aurelianus, the only considerable fragment remaining is that of the English embassy; and that, too, had been marked out in building lots, and had been saved only by the protest of her Majesty's government, backed by the Times and the Italian archæological authorities. The famous Ludovisi gardens, the pride of papal Rome, and amongst the most beautiful in Europe, have been built over, and the vengeful lover of old Rome sees with a malignant satisfaction the long rows of untenanted windows of the huge apartment-houses of the quarter, over whose portals, newest in stucco and whitewash, he reads the last remnant of the language of the Romans, "Est locanda." The Ludovisi gardens were offered to the municipality for \$600,000, and refused, while it spent \$740,000 in the purchase and demolition of a single palace on the Corso. to make a vacant space less than the hundredth part of the gardens. The transformation of Rome during the past twenty years is unique in the history of civilization for barbarism, extravagance, and corraption; never since the world began was so much money spent to do so much evil. But Rome survives it, as it has survived the wrecking of the Goths, the Vandals, Constable de Bourbon; survives ev the Barbarı and the Barberini. The Campagna still undulates into distance, if somewhat encroached on near the walls, and the arches of the Claudian aqueduct still measure off the space with their gigantic stride; the Appian Way is not made

a modern cemetery, and there is left material for the artist who has the courage to return; Aricia, Nemi, Tivoli and the far-oft Olevano remain unchanged. The papal city has been comparatively little altered by the expropriations except along the Tiber, and nobody need go to the new quarter who does not choose so to do. Life is dear, too dear for the cosmopolitan artist folk, who used to make one of the principal attractions of the city to Westerners, and with very few notable exceptions they are succeeded by modern Italians, of whose art little is to be said. There is old Giovanni Costa, like Titian, outliving the school of poetic landscape and generously teaching its traditions to such as will learn them; the Academy of France isstill presided over y the veteran Hebert, the last of the school of healthy religious thought in paint-ing—that to which services were not enough, and who were more troubled as to what they should paint than how they should paint it; but neither the one nor the other has much influence on the younger men. There is still the cafe Greco where it was in the day of Salvator Rosa, but men go to it only as to a reliquary to see the place where once all the artists of Rome used to meet along with poets and the minor brood of the muses, and it is hardly known to the general visitor. Details disappear and the city looms above them like Mount Blane over the little intervening hills when seen from a distance, or like St. Peter's from the Campagna, and will do so when the present system is in ruins and ivy grows over the new quarter, All these crudities will disappear; this pinchbeck Paris is only another illusion which time will dissipate, and Rome will be again what it has always been from its repub lican days, even though the new republic comes and the papacy departs, a center of attraction to a spiritual cosmopolitan population, never a center of trade or business; and the people who know it are not those who are born in it, but those who

are born to it and its liberties of thought. INSTINCT IN A VEGETABLE. A Eucalyptus Tree That Appeared to Have

A story of one of the most interesting freaks of vegetable life is told by Ellwood Cooper, of Santa Barbara. As coming from, and, moreover, having happened to him, the story cannot be anything but strictly in accordance with facts. Verily may we ask curselves, "Do plants think! Mr. Cooper believes they do, and here are some of his reasons for thinking so, as given in the San Diego Sun:

"Through Mr. Cooper's garden there ran, some years ago, a sewer made out of red-wood timber. This sewer was again cased by an outside sewer, which, in the course by an outside sewer, which, in the course of time, had partially decayed. Across the sewer there was built a brick wall many be brought forward on the backbone feet high, and in such a way that it was pierced by the inner sewer, which it inclosed tightly, while the outside sewer ended abruptly against the wall. As I said, the outside casing had, in the course of time, decayed, and a encalyptus tree, standing some sixty feet away, had taken advantage of this and sent one of its roots to the coveted spot in as direct a line as

"Here the root entered the outside sewer and followed its course as far as it could. At last it came to the wall which shut off its course, and here it could go no further, the inside sewer being perfectly tight. But on the other side of the wall the sewer and its double casing continued, and this encalyptus tree evidently knew how to get there. Some three feet high in the brick wall there was a hole an inch or two in diameter, and this the eucalyptus tree was aware of, as its big root began to climb the dry wall and face the sun and wind until it found the hole, through which it descended on the other side and entered the sewer again and followed it along as formerly. Was ever such instinct known before, or are similar traits in plants of daily occurrence, only we are not aware of them? How did the tree know of the hole in the wall? How did the tree know that the sewer was on the other side? Did it smell it, and if it did how could it direct the root up to go and find the place with such precision? There is, of course, another explanation of this curious phenomenon. The roots of any plant grow always and unerringly in the direction of its food, just as the cucalyptus tree did."

The Versatile German Emperor. Privy-Councilor Geffcken, in the July Forum.

William II is undoubtedly the most re-

markable sovereign of the present time. He is a modern man, notwithstanding certain proclivities which still adhere to him. like pieces of the shell of an egg from which the bird has issued. With restless activity he seizes upon all questions which agitate our time, be they large or small. lo-day he speaks on great European affairs, opens new issues to German commerce, and proclaims social reform; to-morrow he opens an art exhibition and takes a personal part in the performance of Wildenbruch's patriotic drama, "The New Lord." He presides over his Conneil and shows himself a ready debater, opens a scholastic conference, laying down his educational plane, and indefatigably travels over his country in order to see everything with his own eyes. Much in all this may be attributed to his active temper, but the moving principle is undoubtedly the high conception of his duty as "the first servant of the state." This conception is bound up with a strong consciousness of his eminent position; he feels himself to be the pillar of the state, called to carry out a great mission. As before the dismissal of Bismarck he said he would crush anyone trying to obstruct his path, so he declared in his late speech at Dusseldorf: "Only one is master in this country: I shall suffer no other." It would be unjust to see in such utterances, caused by a high consciousness of his power, absolutist tendencies on the part of the Em-

has rigidly respected parliamentary rights. But in a time when the principle of authority and order is undermined in many ways, the youthful sovereign feels that he is the center of monarchial discipline, without which the state can neither exist nor pro That phase of Rome is gone forevergress, and he is resolved to maintain his gone as surely as the simplicity and sterr authority against Social democrats, as well as against interested coalitions of privimorality of the republic, the splendor of the empire, or the moral authority of the leged classes and persons. papal rule. Rome can no more be the home

A SHOOTING ERA.

Never Before Has so Much Powder Been Burned as at Present.

Never since man first learned the use of

villainous saltpeter for hurling projectiles

has there been such an era of powder burn-

ing as the present. The discharge of mus-ketry and artillery by armies and squadrons in time of war is not to be compared with the continuous and universal firing of guns all over this fair land smiling with peace. It is an era of gunpowder.

The inventions of artificial targets for the traps and of machines for loading shotgnn shells have wrought a revolution in shooting. It is not so long ago that some of ns cannot recollect it when to do shooting meant an undertaking to be planned for and prepared for. A time had to be set, and odd hours were devoted to loading shells, studying time-tables and making ready for travel and absence from home. Even when one had reached his destination he was compelled to hunt up his game before he could shoot it, or shoot at it; and it sometimes happened that, after all, for the time and effort expended, there was nothing more tangible to show for it than tan and fuller breathing and an elastic step.

But all this has been changed. We have reached an age and a stage as nearly approaching the you-press-the-button style of shotgun using as the busiest and most expeditious of shooters could clamor for. The target factories and ammunition-dealers have made it easy and practicable for all to shoot, without expenditure of time in travel or hunting for game. When a busy man takes it into his head that he will have a little shoot, he sends to the gun store for a hundred loaded shells, and the boy returns with the order filled. The man takes them home, calls in the next door neighbor, with his neighbor's boy to handie the trap, draws a supply of targets from the store in the barn, and they bang away to their hearts' content; and after it is all over one or the other of them has something to show for it. No time has been lost, no money paid out for railroad fares and hotel bills, no disappointment in-

curred by reason of barren covers or elusive Trap-shooting has this in its favor, that it can be taken up in odd hours, without spending time in travel, and without the disappointments that wait on the novice in game hunting. There are scores and hunhalf dozen business men spend a few hours each week in shooting at the trap, without any interference with business; but where no one of the shooters would think of leaving home for even a day to go shooting. And just in this is to be found the certainty that trap-shooting as a form of rational amusement will continue to grow in popu-

The development of trap-shooting has had a perceptible effect on the making of guns. Trap-shooters, as a rule, demand guns that will shoot close; they want an arm that will carry its shot in a compact mass for a long distance. Given such a gun they will take care of the rest, and by practice, acquire the skill to hold on the target. As trap-shooting gains in popularity a large proportion of the guns sold are closely choked. On the other hand, for work in the field, guns which will scatter

more are preferred. There used to be frequent discussions of the merits of trap-shooting as a preparative for field-shooting, but the subject has little consideration nowadays because a vast proportion of gunners who have taken to trap-shooting are not field-shots, nor will they ever be. There is not game enough

for them all to shoot, and they have not the opportunity to seek it. Inquestionably there are a hundred good shots to-day where there were ten five years ago; that is to say, good shots who can hold ser on the flying-target and make a score at artificial birds. The art of shooting-if by this is understood the perfection of gun and ammunition and skill in their handling to hit a mark-has been mastered by thousands who, under the old regime, would never have found time to try to bag game in the field.

"DOCKING" HORSES' TAILS.

other Friend of the Animals.

I read with much interest your article on the life and work of George T. Angell, Certainly he is a great man. Wrongs have been righted through the influence of the S. F. P. C. A. and its supporters, and there are many things yet that need righting.

One of the most prominent and crue practices, and which seems to be in vogue all over the country, is the overdrawn, check. It should be forbidden by law, unless a man can show good reason why he needs it. It is hartful to a horse from his nose to his hind hoofs, and should be discontinued.

Look at it from a common-sense view and see wherein it is needed. In the first place, most people use the check so their horses will hold their heads higher than they naturally would. When such is the case the horse is strained up perhaps for all day, excepting his nooning, and he generally shows by the tossing of his head how uncomfortable it is unless he has a snaffle bit, which is so small that the movement of his head in tossing hurts him so badly that he holds his head up and still. As of two evils, he often the cause of more bruised and sore backs than any other cause. The same motion of the head is felt on the strain on the girth, which is also uncomfortable. Then the high check is the cause of sprung knees more than any other cause. Let the illustration be put in the papers of the man with a loaded handcart wearing one of the overdrawn checks, and the swan also in a similar harness. They are well illustrated in "Black Beauty," a book that should be read by every person, young and old

The check is in a measure, I claim, essen tial to the comfort, safety and health of a horse, but the side check, and not the overdrawn. The blinders should be used in some cases, and in others may be dispensed

And "docking" horses' tails is another foolish and cruel fashion practiced more for the benefit of the lazy grooms than from any other cause. Who can say a horse looks better with a stub for a tail than a fine, flowing natural one? The horse's tail is a great comfort to him in fly time. But "they will show more mettle with a

tump tail." Because they are almost maddened with irritation from flies. Pass a law forbidding that also, unless a man can also show good cause why it is done. I know there is a law, but enforce it by seizing the horses and putting an end to their misery. Why not seize a horse with a docked tail as well as a short lobster, or fish and game of any kind out of season, or liquor sold illegally? Clipping horses in winter will do under some circumstances, and under others should not be allowed. Why not have com-

missioners to decide upon these subjects. and if, in their opinion, it is justifiable to the applicants let them do sof . The burning on of the shoes is another bad thing for the horse, and is generally practiced. The docking of dogs' tails and the clipping of dogs' ears should be looked after also.

An Inactive Boom.

New York Tribune. Wichita, Kan., hasn't as big a boom on now as it had two or three years ago. though it is still a bustling town of thirty thausand inhabitants. Among its intereating features are its institutions of learning, which haven't much past or present. but a great future. There is Fairmont College, which the Congregationalists put up at a cost of \$100,000. It hasn't any students yet. Wichita University was built by the Lutherans at a cost of \$100,000, and is in operation. The Presbyterians have a fine site for a college, but prudently refrain from building just yet. Garfield University is to be one of the big things of the West when finished. It will cover an acre and a half of land, and will accommodate 3,500 students. At present it accommodates a much smaller number, however.

Fanatics in Turkey.

HOW HELD STATE OF

I am told that among Christians in the Levant much uneasmess prevails at the signs of increasing fanaticism among the Turks. A shrewd Turkish official is reported to have said recently of his fellow-countrymen: "At the end of the Crimean peror! He is a constitutional prince, and war 10 per cent. of the Turks were relig- made too hot to hold some people.



s not an experiment: it has been tested and its enormous sale is due solely to its merit. It is made on honor, and good housekeepers say SANTA CLAUS SOAP "is a necessity." Don't let your dealer give you some other kind, if he hasn't Santa Claus, but insist on having only SANTA CLAUS SOAP.

N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., Mfrs., Chicago, III.

ous fanatics; at the death of Abdul Aziz, 50 per cent.; to-day there are 90 per cent."
There is evidence of this in every direction. Only a few weeks ago four Christian boys, employed by a foreign resident to collect bulbs for him, disappeared a few miles from Smyrna. Their remains were subsequently found burned. Such evidence as was obtained pointed to a diabolical religlous outrage, but no one has ever been put on his trial.

It Bors a Murderer's Head and Was Twice Struck by Lightning. Louisville Courier-Journal.

A FAMOUS TREE.

In conversation with some friends at the Willard the other night the Hon. John Young Brown spoke of a famous oak tree in Webster county that was from 1811 till 1860 the object that marked the corner of Henderson, Union and Hopkins counties. The tree has a history. About the beginning of this century two men and three women came into Kentucky from North Carolina. The men were the brothers Harpe, Micajah gigantic stature, raw-boned, muscular and athletic; the younger rather small in size, but very agile in his movements and hardy of physical constitution. Both were fiendish in disposition, passionate, ferocions and bloodthirsty. Robbery was their trade and murder their amusement. The women who accompanied them were their wives—"Big" Harp, as the elder was called, having two, and "Lattle" Harp, the younger, one. A few days after their advent into Kentucky on the upper Green river they murdered a man named Langford for no reason that was ever discovered except their passion for shedding human blood. They were apprehended for the crime and lodged in jail at Danville, from which they managed to escape. Soon after they murdered a small mill-boy in Adair county, son of Colonel Trabue. Pursuing their way to western Kentucky hey murdered in succession three men-Dooley, Gilmore and Hudgeon. Finally they murdered a whole family of women and children, named Stigall, and a guest of the family, one Love, and set fire to the buildng. A posse, under the lead of Captain Leeper, a powerful and fearless man, pursued them, and a shot from Leeper's rifle brought down "Big" Harpe, near the roos of the tree mentioned by Mr. Brown. He was desperately wounded, when Sugall, the head of the family murdered by the miscreants, came up and dispatched him. The younger Harpe escaped, and was afterward apprehended and hanged for a murder he had committed in Mississippi. "Big" Harpe's head was severed from his body. and some one, ascending the tree spoken of, then a slender sapling, severed the trunk near the top, and, sharpening the standing shaft, stuck the head of the dead miscreant on it, where it remained for years. The tree was at or near the point where the roads from Henderson, Hopkinsville and Morganfield intersect, and the place is called "Harpe's Head" to this day. The Story of Mr. Angell's Life Arouses Ansoon after the head was gibbeted some one ascended the tree and carved the head of a man under Harpe's head, and the effigy yet remains. About four years ago the tree was struck with lightning and nearly all its branches destroyed. Some months ago t was again stricken with lightning, and the current set it abre, and all that remains of it is a charred trunk, a shaft twenty or thirty feet high, with the carved effigy still plainly to be seen.

THE SCANDAL SEASON. Opened at Long Branch with All the Gayety of Its Old-Time Form.

New York Morning Advertiser. The scandal season opens early this year. Ordinarily it is a month later. But Mr. Moses J. Linderman, taking advantage of what he seems to think was his opportunity, crowds the season at Long Branch even before the roses of June have reached their

It is the same old watering-place story, but coming along so early as to give rise to the fear that it may yet be frostbitten. There is absolutely no variations or shadow of turning in the color and makeup of the scandal. Every character and situation is present, as it has been since the first summer-hotel was built and occupied. The husband in his "sneak shoes," and his vnx-eyed helpers walking softly in their bare feet, are here as they always are. Without going into the merits of the present case, it may be said that the presence of Mrs. Linderman's mother at the hotel with her was not enough to protect her. She had also been living with her mother in New York for some months, and apart from her usband; so, when it was learned that they

had gone to Long Branch, arrangements were at once made to lay the mine. It is worthy of note that on account of the extreme earliness of the season the notel clerk had to be forced into the cast to till the important role of co-respondent. There was no swell guest yet on the ground to assume the part. If the hotel clerk had not been on hand, a member of the lifesaving crew would probably have an-

swered the purpose. The allegations as set forth in the petition for divorce are quite terrible, and are in effect that the woman was seen by the watchful and soft-footed helpers of the plaintiff to tap on the glass cage wherein the hotel clerk sat like a king on his throne. Presently the clerk emerged, and was tracked to the "big beach pavilion of the notel," where he and the defendant were listening to what the wild waves might be saying. Of course, much depends upon what the waves were really saying; but it is likely that the pains-taking plaintiff has arranged for his testimony on this point. But if the scandal season opens up so early at Long Branch, what may we not ex-Narragansett Pier, Richfield Springs, Atlantic City, Cape May, Saratoga and Old Pointf So unfavorable is the outlook that

one shudders even for Ocean Grove. Prayers for Rain.

Hartford Times. I have heard my father say that in the days of his early manhood, which dates back to more than a century, in a season of protracted drought it was the custom for the deacons of the church situated in the old town of East Windsor to call together the members on a week day and put up petitions for rain. And he assured me that these meetings were always followed by rain! He failed to tell me just how soon. Among those always in attendance was a nan of the name of Potwine, one wonderfully gifted in prayer. My father called to mind some of this pious man's earnest ex-pressions, such as "Send down the rain. () Lord! not in torrents, but in cupious [sic] effusions." On an occasion of extraordi pary and prolonged drought be put his petitions nearly in the form of a demand. Kain they must have, rain they would have, and they could not do without it. Realizing that he had gone too far in that direction, he qualified his demands by saying: "O Lord, we do not wish to dictate,

but only to advise." Not Calling Any Names.

New York Telegram. "Billy" Maloney has demanded pay as clerk of the boodle Aidermen board of 1884 for the nine months which he spent as a